

Choice Miscellany.

THE MODERN JONAH.

STORY OF AN ENGLISH SAIL SWALLOWED BY A WHALE.

The Account Bears Some Resemblance to That in the Bible, Though James Bartley Was Not So Long in the Whale's Belly as Jonah Was.

John Townshend of 202 West Seventy-third street gives information that the story of the sailor, James Bartley, supposed to have been swallowed by a whale and rescued alive, was printed in detail in the Mercury of South Yarmouth, England, in October, 1891.

Bartley sailed on the Star of the East and is supposed to have met with his adventure in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands. Mr. Townshend says the story is a good seaman's yarn, whether one chooses to believe it or not.

According to the story, which is told in great detail, "the ship sighted a whale one morning on her starboard quarter. Two boats were manned, and in a short time one was near enough to spear the whale, which was an unusually large one. The fish made a terrific fight. Both boats got fastened in it and were dragged some three miles.

"Finally, when the whale came to the surface, it managed to strike one of the boats with its nose. The boat was upset. One man was drowned, and another, named James Bartley, disappeared. It was supposed at the time that he, too, had been drowned.

"The whale gave up at last and was taken back to the side of the ship. The crew went to work with axes and spades to secure the fat. They worked all day and a part of the night and resumed operations the next forenoon. They had now reached the stomach and were clearing it out on deck when they were startled to notice something inside of it which gave spasmodic signs of life.

"The vast pouch was hoisted to the deck and cut open, and inside was found the missing sailor, doubled up and unconscious.

"He was laid out on deck and treated to a bath of sea water, which soon revived him, but his mind was not clear, and he was placed in the captain's quarters, where he remained two weeks a raving lunatic. He was carefully treated by the captain and officers of the ship, and he finally began to get possession of his senses. At the end of the third week he had entirely recovered from his shock and resumed his duties.

"During the brief sojourn in the whale's belly Bartley's skin, where it was exposed to the action of the gastric juices, underwent a striking change. His face and hands were bleached to a deathly whiteness, and the skin was wrinkled, giving the man the appearance of having been parboiled.

"Bartley affirmed that he could probably have lived inside of his house of flesh until he starved, for he lost his senses through fright and not through lack of air. He says that he remembered the sensation of being lifted into the air by the nose of the whale and of falling into the water. Then there was a fearful rushing sound, which he believed to be the beating of the water by the whale's tail. Then he was encompassed by a fearful darkness, and he felt himself slipping along in a narrow passage of some sort that seemed to move and carry him forward.

"This sensation lasted but an instant. Then he felt that he had more room. He felt about him, and his hands came in contact with a yielding, slimy substance that seemed to shrink from his touch. It finally became so hot that he had been swallowed by the whale, and he was overcome with horror at the situation. He could breathe easily, but the heat was terrible. It was not of a scorching, stifling nature, but it seemed to open the pores of his skin and draw out his vitality.

"He became very weak and grew sick at the stomach. He knew that there was no hope of escape from his strange prison. Death stared him in the face, and he tried to look at it bravely, but the awful light, the fearful darkness, the horrible knowledge of his environment, and the terrible heat finally overcame him, and he must have fainted, for he next remembered being in the captain's cabin.

"The account further says: 'The health of the man does not seem to have been affected. He is in splendid spirits and apparently enjoys all the blessings of life that come in his way. The whaling captain says they never knew a parallel case. They say that it frequently occurs that men are swallowed by whales who have been infuriated by the pain of the harpoon and attack the boats, but they have never known a man to go through the ordeal that Bartley did and come out alive.'—New York Times.

His Awful Check Did It.
It was in the cabinet maker's shop, and a party of strangers were looking at the different labor saving devices. One gentleman, very thoughtful, had been sitting at the bench across the room. He was examining a circular saw that was whirling its teeth with lightninglike rapidity.

Absorbedly interested in the piece of mechanism, his face drew nearer and nearer to the cruel teeth tearing round and round with remorseless energy. At this instant his friends turn about. They see his danger. Inevitably the gap grows smaller and smaller. Spellbound, they are unable to utter a sound. They cannot endure to see their friend torn and lacerated. Instinctively they shut their eyes.

Then comes the awful jar of the collision. There is a whirling sound and a crash. A shudder runs through them all. The next instant they hear the voice of the cabinet maker:
"Of course you will pay for that saw, sir?"

Their friend had escaped unharmed, but the saw was shattered—it had struck his cheek.
He was a commercial traveler.—Pearson's Weekly.

Mental Arithmetic.
Aunt Dorothy—How many commandments are there, Johnny?
Johnny (glubly)—Ten.
Aunt Dorothy—And now, suppose you were to break one of them?
Johnny (tentatively)—Then there'd be nine.—Spare Moments.

A wood pulp mill in Christiania, Norway, has begun making roofing tiles out of wood pulp chemically treated. They are light, strong and cheap.

IT is a significant fact that responsible dealers sell and responsible painters use Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Pure Linseed Oil. They know their business. Those who don't know, try to sell and use the "just-as-good mixtures," "so called White Lead," &c., &c.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Co. or, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free. Also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

THE BLOODHOUND.

Interesting Facts About One of the Most Interesting of Dogs.

For stateliness of appearance no breed of dog is comparable to the bloodhound, while the stories attending its unerring pursuit of its quarry have furnished the novelist with material of the most exciting character. But it is a fiction to the bloodhound with ferocity. He never worries or mangles what he tracks down. His vocation is to find, and to find only, whether engaged in pursuit of man or of wounded deer.

The bloodhound has figured in history from time immemorial, and no breed of dog has preserved its characteristic points so persistently. The high pointed cranium, the long, pendulous ears, the ample dewlap, the wrinkled forehead, the overarching fangs and even the red hair, or third eyelid, commonly called the sealing wax, may be traced, more or less, in the Talbot hound, the baset, the dachshund and in the Swedish hound, which last is a miniature bloodhound, though of lighter build. The Count de Couteux de Cantelien, in his work "Les Races des Chiens Courants Français," harks back to the famous St. Hubert hounds, black and white, as the recognized progenitors of the breed.

The ancient writer was particularly impressed by the strong bloodhound type which characterized the packs of French hounds from various provinces exhibited at the international show in Paris in 1875. However, it will be more interesting to leave speculative discussion and come to the regions of fact. In borderland history bloodhounds were commonly maintained by each hamlet for tracking the moss troopers after their raids, and till comparatively lately the rural constabulary in England employed bloodhounds to trace sheep and poultry stealers. In Bedale a police superintendent not long ago had a wonderful hound named Voltigeur, which could find his master wherever he might be and at any hour of the night. And this reference suggests the inverse remark that the bloodhound, even as a pup, will pick up the trail of a stranger quite easily and, perhaps, more eagerly than that of his master.

Another interesting fact is that the bloodhound, when alone, hunts mute, but when hunting in a pack he makes music of most delightful melody. His tracking instinct is so keen that he hunts the "clean shoe" as well, if not better, than the foot of the fugitive. He has been purposely fouled, and has been forced to follow a trail of mud, and he has followed a quarry over a fence if the pursuer has gone that way, or under the rails if such has been his course. The training of bloodhounds has not been very persistently followed at late years, but there have been several important trials at Boxmoor, and at the Alexandra palace also. It is noteworthy to remark that the trial at Boxmoor came off when deep snow was on the ground, and that while snow was actually falling the hounds laid on were equally persistent in tracking the quarry. A well trained bloodhound will follow for five miles even after six hours have elapsed since the fugitive started, and although many other trails have crossed the track. But he is frequently at fault over stone flags. It was for this reason that the pursuit of Jack the Ripper by bloodhounds, at one time much talked of, failed, discarded. It was the late Mr. J. Bell's Countess which served as a model to Landseer for his bloodhound in "Dignity and Impudence," and also for his "Sleeping Bloodhound," while the late Sir John Millais' Cromwell figure has more than one of the artist's pictures. Other fine hounds have been Lanth XI, Hector II and Danger. The bloodhound's aristocratic appearance, his invariable good temper and his watchfulness commend him to social notice, while the vulgar idea regarding his ferocity renders him an invaluable companion for ladies and children against the annoyances incidental to the genus tramp.—Sketcher.

The Proposal of the Future.
She—Perfectly lovely club, isn't it?
He—Are you a member?
She—No. Only married women are eligible.
He—Ah, would you allow me to make you eligible to membership?—London Fun.

There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than wisdom, nothing brighter than virtue and nothing more steadfast than faith.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A well known authority on dreams and dreambooks says: "To dream you see snakes or serpents shows that you will be imprisoned and encounter many dangers. If you are in love, your sweetheart will be false to you. To dream you kill a snake shows you will overcome difficulties and enemies and be successful in love, trade or farming, but unsuccessful at sea."

Constipation
Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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THE SAND BAR TOWN.

ONE OF THE CURIOUS SIGHTS OF A GREAT RIVER.

Hobo Colony on the Island in the "Old Hen" at Memphis—Human Driftwood Whose Principal Occupations Are Fishing, Begging and Indolence.

At Memphis the Mississippi river is nearly 11-2 miles wide. Just at the foot of the United States custom house the river bends into the shape of a fowl, and this place is called the "old hen." From the Arkansas side of the river to the mouth of Wolf river, which supplies the city with water, is nearly three miles, and in this mighty bend lies the biggest sand bar in the Mississippi river from mouth to source. The vast bar is more than a mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and on this bar is the most interesting colony in America, says a Nashville correspondent.

On cold days, when the stiff northwestern breeze comes down the "old hen," several hundred campfires may be seen on the bar, around which a heavy smoke whirls and rises into the faces of the dozen or more men crouched about each fire, poorly clad, cold and shivering. Men and women from every state are huddled together there, migratory by nature or necessity, indifferent and cheerful.

Their abodes are either the close and dark shanty boats tied to the river's bank, some rudely thrown together but of driftwood and stray boards, miserable little tents, or, indeed, of all, nothing more than a square pen built of logs, in the center of which the fire burns and about the inside edges of which are the men huddled together, lazily passing the hours away. If a census were taken, it would be found that they represent every section and all the large cities, but they generally claim homes in the great Mississippi valley. The Crescent City will secure the increment in the winter months, and when warm weather comes the southern visitors again go north. The unfortunate on the bar constitute the human driftwood of the valley, and they are congregated all the year around on the big bar, which is but a waste of sand covered with logs, branches and debris.

Most of these visitors come to the bar by boat. Those who arrive in this manner generally live in their boats, but others, having left St. Louis in shanty boats, have met with misfortune, and are forced to sell out, and with their surplus have purchased a skiff and a tent and have reached Memphis in an open boat. They soon pitch their tent and are at home. There is a vast number of transients, however, who are members of the great army of rapid transit devotees, who disdain anything slower than a freight train, who arrive on bumpers, trucks, in cattle cars and "blind baggage." The sand bar is known to all the hobos of America as a good thing, and it is probably the largest hobo colony in the country, its population being from 400 to 1,200 all the year around. When a hobo strikes the city, he soon learns the whereabouts of the rendezvous and is received into camp with welcome.

The city and certain individuals have been besieged for many years over the possession of the bar. But the real owners of the bar find a fruitful source of revenue in the squatters who sojourn there. The settlement assumes the character of a small empire. The owner is emperor, and he has his collector, who draws tribute, and the others enjoy his land and his driftwood. Twenty-five cents a week is collected from each tent, but pen and shanty boat, and the collector is merciless in dealing with them. Each day the agent comes to the bar and takes a census of the residents. They are carefully searched in a book and at the end of a week they must pay or be subject to ejection. Fishing, washing, begging and indolence are the occupations of the people, all of whom declare that they are willing to work, but cannot find it.

River men have observed that since the Mississippi has been filling lately the big sand bar which has long threatened the Memphis levee has not been given a higher surface by new deposits, but has been extended in dimensions until still less of the Memphis side is now navigable. The recent reports of every commission in the matter of appropriations give nothing favorable to this danger. Two methods have been suggested to remedy it. One contemplates the changing of the mouth of the Wolf river in such a way that the outflowing current would wash away the accumulated bar. The other envisions an artificial extension of Hopefield point in such manner as to carry the main current of the river across the sand bar, with the certainty that it could be washed away in a short time. The latter is considered the most feasible plan, and it would cost a great amount of money. Year by year the danger to the city becomes more imminent. Much of the old and most valuable of the river front has been washed away. If successful, years repeat the inroads of the past, it is a question of only a short time when it will be necessary to construct new levees for the river trade.—Chicago Record.

Fishing For Tuna, Santa Clara.
The fish ranged from 4 to 6 feet in length and from 75 to 300 pounds in weight, judging from their size. Like walleyes they had run in from the deep sea and were moving down the coast, stampeding a school of smelts and flying fish and driving them out of the water, snapping at them and following them up into the air. Moving on, we found the school of unfortunate, a brownish patch of sea fish in the water, into which the tunas were charging.

I have fished in the haunts of the tarpon and taken almost every game fish to be found in American waters, but from this exhibition of the velocity and wonderful power of the tuna I did not believe they could be fished with a 24 ounce rod or a tarpon outfit. We baited with large smelt and began trolling through the school. I soon had a strike, and, while not unused to surprises, I lost 300 feet of line and the tip of my rod so quickly that I hardly realized what had happened. My companion had his line red jerked in his hands, and I believe the fish was of the largest size, which nothing could stop.—Sportsman's Magazine.

Needed Practice.
"Darling," he cried in tender tones, "I never loved but thee."
"Then we must part," the maid replied. "No amateur for me."
—Baltimore American.

The common house fly, in the mouth of the scientist, becomes the *Musca domestica*.

Constipation
Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Maine State Agricultural Society—At Lewistown, Aug. 30th and 31st, Sept. 1st, 2d and 3d.
Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society—At Harrison, Sept. 21st and 22d.
Hancock County Fair Association—At Ellsworth, the week following the Eastern State Fair.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Farmington, Sept. 14th, 15th and 16th.
Cumberland Farmers' Club Fair—At West Cumberland, Sept. 28th and 29th.
Kennebec County Agricultural Society—At Readfield, Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th.
Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Moose, Sept. 14th, 15th and 16th.
Gray Park Association—At Gray, August 24th, 25th and 26th.
(Will officers of Societies assist us in making our list complete?)

Hints on Retouching.

It often happens that there are spots on a negative—caused by specks of dust on the plate, air bubbles in the developer or an unlucky scratch in the handling—which, if not covered in some way, make a black spot on the silver paper and mar the beauty of what would otherwise be a fine picture. With a little practice one can learn to fill up these defects so that they will be scarcely noticeable in the print.

Take a drop or two of the retouching varnish on the end of the finger and rub it lightly and evenly over the places which are to be retouched. Put to dry in a place free from dust. It will be dry enough in three or four hours. Place the retouching frame on a table by a window with a good strong light, close the blind or lower the shade over the upper part of the window and place a sheet of white paper under the frame on the table. Place the negative in the frame, and over it put a piece of opaque paper with a hole an inch or two in diameter opening over the place to be retouched. This also protects the film and shuts off all light except from the points to be treated. Now, if the hole is a large one, take the brush and moisten it and rub a little of the lampblack from the cake of water color on it. Then with the greatest care touch the spot directly in the center with a bit of the paint. If the operation is not successful, fill in the center with light except from the points to be treated. Now, if the hole is a large one, take the brush and moisten it and rub a little of the lampblack from the cake of water color on it. Then with the greatest care touch the spot directly in the center with a bit of the paint. If the operation is not successful, fill in the center with light except from the points to be treated. Now, if the hole is a large one, take the brush and moisten it and rub a little of the lampblack from the cake of water color on it. Then with the greatest care touch the spot directly in the center with a bit of the paint. If the operation is not successful, fill in the center with light except from the points to be treated. Now, if the hole is a large one, take the brush and moisten it and rub a little of the lampblack from the cake of water color on it. Then with the greatest care touch the spot directly in the center with a bit of the paint. 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4.

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+1}{x^2} \right)$$

